



It Shines for All.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

Academy of Music—Star Performance.
Pewsey Theatre—Wise Men's
Olympic Theatre—Vivian's Entertainment.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Eugene Adonis—Mamie.
Union Square Theatre—Miss Fanny Brown.
Wallace's Theatre—The Girl of the Golden West.
World's Museum—Sea-Lions—Monkeys.

TERMS OF THE SUN.

Particulars	\$6.00
For weekly news—intelligences— etc., etc.	\$6.00
Two copies to one subscriber	12.00
Three copies to one subscriber	18.00
Four copies to one subscriber	24.00
Five copies to one subscriber	30.00
Six copies to one subscriber	36.00
Seven copies to one subscriber	42.00
Eight copies to one subscriber	48.00
Nine copies to one subscriber	54.00
Ten copies to one subscriber	60.00
ADDITIONAL RATES.	

COPIES ADDRESSED TO THE SUN.

Two copies to one subscriber	40.00
Three copies to one subscriber	48.00

POSTAGE.

marshalled by a powerful array of unscrupulous officeholders who draw fat returns from the national treasury.

With these advantages in his favor the result will be accepted as a sure premonition of the loss of the State in November unless GRANT carries it in August by at least 10,000 majority. On the other hand, if the Democracy succeed in electing their State ticket it will practically settle the Presidential contest in favor of Dr. GREENELEY, for it will prove that he will carry every Southern State in November with the possible exception of South Carolina.

CAN GERMANS OR IRISH VOTE FOR HENRY WILSON?

The Know-Nothing record of Senator WILSON, the GRANT candidate for Vice-President, is proving extremely damaging to the prospects of both GRANT and WILSON in the West.

To counteract the feeling on this matter which has found expression among the Germans of Missouri, the St. Louis *Democrat* has seen proper to explain that in 1854 there was a foul-mouthed fellow named WILSON, a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Indiana, who in his speeches indulged in the coarsest abuse of the Germans and Irish, and that this man has been confounded with Senator WILSON of Massachusetts.

DIPLOMATIC BUSINESS.

One of the characteristic incidents of the quarrel between HAMILTON Fish and Mr. CATACAZY, the late Russian Minister, was an attempt on the part of Fish to put off upon CATACAZY certain real estate in this city. The fact was stated in *The Sun* at the time, but the correspondence is only just published. Here is Mr. Fish's letter:

"MY DEAR MR. CATACAZY:—Enclosed you will find a copy representing some lots of mine on Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, which I have sold to a Russian gentleman whom you mentioned, and near the block where my house is situated. Lots A, B, C, on Fifteenth street are mine. The adjoining lot B was sold by me a year or two since, but not very recently, and may have been bought by a foreigner. I don't think you can find any by appropriate name for the price. The lots D, E, F, and G, on Fourteenth Street, were sold by me in 1851. I trust that I shall only be too happy to arrange for you to leave New York." —HAMILTON FISH.

Mr. CATACAZY appears not to have been attracted by this diplomatic real estate speculation, and the coldness of the Secretary of State toward him immediately set in, and grew more and more intense until it was heightened by his opposition to the PERKINS fraud, and finally culminated in his dismissal.

ROBESON STILL IN POWER.

From Gov. ASHLEY's Speech in Marshall, Mich.

This Administration is hopelessly corrupt, and going rapidly from bad to worse. The earnestness of the President for a re-election has entangled him beyond remedy with the bad men who have obtained entire control over him. The better class of Republicans have struggled to keep him under better influences, but wholly in vain.

They are one member of GRANT's National Committee who has already published a very strong and interesting document, which is having its effect all over the country. We refer to WILLIAM H. KEMBLE of Philadelphia, who prepared the following document, which has recently attained an extensive publicity:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—HARRISBURG, March 1871.

"MY DEAR TITIAN:—Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS, of Philadelphia, who is a man of great ability, who would like to help him in. Let him through as you would like. Your sincerely, *W. H. KEMBLE.*"

To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

No doubt GRANT thinks this is a very strong document; but what do Gov. MORGAN, Gov. CLAPLIN, HORACE MAYNARD, Judge POLAND, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. McCARTHY think of it? Do they appreciate the aid which such a strong and interesting document put forth by the Pennsylvania member of their committee must render in their endeavor to defeat GRANT? Do they also take delight in the ideas which KEMBLE expresses? Do they roll them as a sweet morsel under their tongues and extoll over them as over things wholesome and good for the public morals? Do they regard KEMBLE with increased affection and esteem, or with disgust and aversion, because of his document?

GRANT may find satisfaction in the doctrine of Addition, Division, and Silence; but what will be the judgment of the people upon that doctrine in November, and what is their judgment upon KEMBLE, its author, now?

SENATOR FENTON'S SPEECH.

We print an abstract of the very able speech of Gov. FENIXON, delivered at 4:30 yesterday, to the House of Representatives. His subject is Our National Finances, a topic which he has made a special study, and which he has conducted with great clearness. He exposes the hollow professions and false theories of the GRANT policy, and lays bare some of the blunders of Secretary BOUTWELL. Gov. FENIXON is not a swelling stump orator like his colleague, but he is a thoughtful, careful statesman whose leaden sentences will be more apt to follow.

We presume this elaborate speech will be published in pamphlet form and widely circulated as a campaign document.

The loyal members of the negro Legion in North Carolina continue to mob intelligent colored men who propose to vote for GREENELEY. In the mean time the Administration is seeking enormous sums of public money into the State under the pretense of subduing the Ku-Klux, who have made no sign for years. GRANT is determined that the rebellion shall be suppressed if it takes every dollar in the treasury.

On Thursday, the first day of August, a Governor, a Legislature, and members of Congress are to be chosen in North Carolina. This is the first State to vote after the Baltimore Convention; and because of the influence the result will naturally exert upon the Presidential campaign, both parties are doing their best to carry the State.

In 1868 GRANT got a majority of 12,360 in North Carolina. In 1870, Sirrup, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, the only State officer of any consequence who ran, obtained a majority of 4,000; and in 1871, in a contest respecting a revision of the State Constitution, the Democrats sank into a minority of 9,365. This, so far as the last three elections are concerned, shows that the Grangers have decided advantage in the pending struggle.

The Administration has also a marked advantage in another important particular. The opposition candidates for Governor and for Congress were placed in nomination before the Baltimore Convention; and they are all Democrats. Having been put on the track without reference to the Liberal Republican movement, and before the acceptance of Dr. GREENELEY by the Baltimore Convention, they are regarded rather as Democrats than as friends of GREENELEY, though all of them probably yield assent to the proceedings at Baltimore. Nevertheless, it will be seen at a glance that the powerful influence of Dr. GREENELEY's name and merits can be felt in the pending canvass only in a remote and indirect way. This will no doubt make it very difficult to draw from the GRANT candidates in this more local struggle any considerable number of the colored voters; whereas in November, after Dr. GREENELEY's anti-slavery record shall have been recited in the hearing of the negro population of North Carolina, a large proportion of them will no doubt bestow their suffrages upon their early and faithful friend.

Moreover, in the matter of party machinery and the sneaks of war, the Grangers are immeasurably superior to their opponents. The Democrats are poor. They have been taxed to the bone by GREENELEY's carpet-baggers, and fight empty handed. The Administration is flooding the State with money to keep the negroes in line and buy up the clay eaters of the coast. The Democrats have no patronage to bestow, while the legions of GRANT are

vivid judgment and less in obedience to the orders of partisan chiefs and conventions than has ever been the case before. In this way we may see that whether GRANT or GREENELEY is elected, the choice of the people will be a free and fair one; and such being the case, the only hope is that the right man may win.

"I would as soon steal the money outright as take it in that way," was the prompt response of an honest North Carolina lawyer, when offered a \$1,000 sinecure by one of GRANT's agents for his influence at the approaching election. But all the Republicans in North Carolina are not equally scrupulous, and the force of *consobrinos* is being largely increased, particularly in close counties. In Henderson county six deputy marshals have recently been appointed, though the people as good a reputation for quiet and order as any community in the North. The increase of revenue officers is also without justification, the diminished taxation and the simplified modes of collection established by the new law requiring less force than formerly instead of more. Notwithstanding this reckless expenditure of national funds, many Republicans who intend to vote for GREENELEY in November will vote with the Conservatives in August. The question is no longer one of politics, but of honest government. Let every honest elector in the Blue Tree State say to GRANT in August, as the whole people will surely say in November: "You might as well steal the money outright as spend it in that way."

To counteract the feeling on this matter which has found expression among the Germans of Missouri, the St. Louis *Democrat* has seen proper to explain that in 1854 there was a foul-mouthed fellow named WILSON, a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Indiana, who in his speeches indulged in the coarsest abuse of the Germans and Irish, and that this man has been confounded with Senator WILSON of Massachusetts.

Autumnus us are to absurd telegrams from Cuba, one published in yesterday's *Evening Post* astounded us. It spoke of the journals in the interior of the island favorable to the cause of the native Cubans."

When these exist there will be no others published in Cuba; but probably the enterprising author of the paragraph is only a little ahead of time.

The disreputable *Times*, in its article on Judge BANGS of Wednesday, displays its usual ignorance of the subject upon which it assumes to speak. It says: "A small majority of this Court [Court of Impeachment] is all that is necessary to secure conviction and removal;" while the Constitution declares that "no removal shall be made without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS.

The burning of Chicago involved the loss of all the official records of title to real estate in Cook county, and last winter a law was passed by the Illinois Legislature for the relief of property holders, which provided for the purchase at a fair price of certain books and abstracts of title which were preserved from the flames, and as the property of private parties. These books comprise in all about two hundred volumes, and belong to three firms, who act as one party in their negotiations with the authorities. It appears that a fair price for these books, which tend to show a continuous chain of title to all the real estate in Cook county, according to the views of the owners is \$50,000. The county board is unable to see the matter in that light, but do not know what they can do about it. The *Times* proposes to call in a commission of disinterested persons, &c. in the case of the condemnation of land for public uses, to decide what would be a fair price for the records, but does not say what authority it would consult the abstract men to inquire in the decision of such a commission. It is very evident that men could easily be found to take advantage of the misfortune of their fellow citizens by exacting such an exorbitant price for their abstracts as would pay very little regard to their extravagant demands, unless it had unquestionable power to enforce its decision.

There is one member of GRANT's National Committee who has already published a very strong and interesting document, which is having its effect all over the country. We refer to WILLIAM H. KEMBLE of Philadelphia, who prepared the following document, which has recently attained an extensive publicity:

CHARLES KEAN KELLET.

The burning of Chicago involved the loss of all the official records of title to real estate in Cook county, and last winter a law was passed by the Illinois Legislature for the relief of property holders, which provided for the purchase at a fair price of certain books and abstracts of title which were preserved from the flames, and as the property of private parties. These books comprise in all about two hundred volumes, and belong to three firms, who act as one party in their negotiations with the authorities. It appears that a fair price for these books, which tend to show a continuous chain of title to all the real estate in Cook county, according to the views of the owners is \$50,000. The county board is unable to see the matter in that light, but do not know what they can do about it. The *Times* proposes to call in a commission of disinterested persons, &c. in the case of the condemnation of land for public uses, to decide what would be a fair price for the records, but does not say what authority it would consult the abstract men to inquire in the decision of such a commission. It is very evident that men could easily be found to take advantage of the misfortune of their fellow citizens by exacting such an exorbitant price for their abstracts as would pay very little regard to their extravagant demands, unless it had unquestionable power to enforce its decision.

MR. KELLET'S BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Among the guests at the Burnett-Grey wedding, on Saturday evening, were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Irving, an immensely wealthy Washingtonian, formerly a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Kellert was a son of Capt. John Kellert, who was a captain of a ship which was blown up in the wool trade, and his widow, Mrs. Kellert, is still living.

The bridegroom is the son of a wealthy

Irishman, Harry Genet, and Charles W. Bathurst, who probably scooped in \$20,000 between them. Wade Hampton was ridden in excellent style, and the wedding was brilliant, and the bridegroom was a picture of health and vigor. The young Mr. Kellert was only twenty years of age, and he commanded rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy. Two or three brothers of the family are still alive, and are gallantly fighting for their country. Young Mr. Kellert (he was only twenty years of age) fell in love with a girl named Anna, and she won easily. Time, like a lion, so little did her owners think of this performance, that they sold her for \$500, and she was very dear at that price.

CHARLES KEAN KELLET.

The last race of the day was the Sequel Stakes for three-year-olds, two miles. On the track was the Sequel Stakes, won by Mr. Belmont's colt, Locheil, by Asteroid, out of Hamburg's dam, and D. McDowell's bay filly Starry Eyes, by Knight of St. George. The race was very exciting, and the pair fluctuated considerably, but Wade Hampton had the most friends. In one point that inancies had been at work. A personal injury to Wade, who had been almost pulling him out of the saddle, had caused him to drop out of the race, and the horses were running with even strides, and the pair were neck and neck. The Travers Stakes showed he was no ordinary animal.

The best-looking winners on the race were John Chapman, Harry Genet, and Charles W. Bathurst, who probably scooped in \$20,000 between them. Wade Hampton was ridden in excellent style, and the wedding was brilliant, and the bridegroom was a picture of health and vigor. The young Mr. Kellert was only twenty years of age, and he commanded rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy. Two or three brothers of the family are still alive, and are gallantly fighting for their country. Young Mr. Kellert (he was only twenty years of age) fell in love with a girl named Anna, and she won easily. Time, like a lion, so little did her owners think of this performance, that they sold her for \$500, and she was very dear at that price.

CHARLES KEAN KELLET.

The marriage was solemnized on a Friday.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Glorious sport on Union Hill!—The Festival Close Today.

The fourth day of the festivities in the Schuetzen Association's Park on Union Hill passed off quietly. The interest taken by the spectators on this side of the hill was slight, and the *Sun* reporter was disappointed to find that day by the United States storekeeper in charge, by retaining the keys. The origin of the fire was a mystery, but it was generally supposed that incendiaries had been at work. A personal injury to Wade, who had been almost pulling him out of the saddle, had caused him to drop out of the race, and the horses were running with even strides, and the pair were neck and neck. The Travers Stakes showed he was no ordinary animal.

The best-looking winners on the race were John Chapman, Harry Genet, and Charles W. Bathurst, who probably scooped in \$20,000 between them. Wade Hampton was ridden in excellent style, and the wedding was brilliant, and the bridegroom was a picture of health and vigor. The young Mr. Kellert was only twenty years of age, and he commanded rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the enemy. Two or three brothers of the family are still alive, and are gallantly fighting for their country. Young Mr. Kellert (he was only twenty years of age) fell in love with a girl named Anna, and she won easily. Time, like a lion, so little did her owners think of this performance, that they sold her for \$500, and she was very dear at that price.

CHARLES KEAN KELLET.

The marriage was solemnized on a Friday.

THE DAY OF ALADDIN.

The paraphernalia of the marriage was magnificent. There were six grooms and the same number of bridesmaids. Twelve hundred guests were invited, and a vast garden of flowers and superabundant decorations filled the entire space.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was a man of twenty-eight, and the bride was a young woman of twenty-four.

The bridegroom was